

8(6), 14(10)

SOV/112-59-3-4653

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 52 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Iyanovskiy, M. N.

TITLE: Approximate Method for Hydraulic Design of Dam Openings in Small-Size Hydroelectric Stations That Allows for Flood-Land Role
(Priblizhennyy metod gidravlicheskogo rascheta otverstiy plotin malykh GES s uchetom raboty poymy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Saratovsk. in-ta mekhaniz. s.-kh., 1957, Nr 11, ch. 1, pp 189-197

ABSTRACT: It is noted that spillway openings designed on the basis of passing the "watercourse discharge" are inadequate. It is also noted that there is no need for a very strict hydraulic calculation of water-discharge distribution between the structure and the flood land. With the above prerequisites a new simplified method is suggested. From hydraulic-flow nets plotted for the free water surface, with a constriction of the initial water course due to an embankment,

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Approximate Method for Hydraulic Design of Dam Openings in Small-Size

an approximate rule is formulated for determining the flood-land area that participates in passing the floods. A general procedure for a simplified hydraulic design according to the above rule is shown.

N. M. S.

Card 2/2

SIDOROV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, dotsent; IVANOVSKIY, Mikhail Nikolayevich,
dotsent; ZUYEVA, K.N., red.; KRZHIZHANOVSKAYA, G.V., red.;
GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn.red.

[Hydraulics and hydroelectric power stations] Gidravlika i gidro-
silovye ustanovki. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'-khoz.lit-ry, 1959.
487 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Hydraulics) (Hydraulic power stations)

ACC NR: AP7002170

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/006/0511/0512

AUTHOR: Subbotin, V. I.; Ivanovskiy, M. N.; Arnol'dov, M. N.; Shmatko, B. A.; Pleshivtsev, A. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Control of the content of oxygen and hydrogen impurities in molten sodium by measuring the electric resistance

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 6, 1966, 511-512

TOPIC TAGS: liquid metal, resistivity, hydrogen, oxygen, gas analysis

ABSTRACT: In view of the conflicting data in the literature concerning the dependence of the electric resistance of liquid sodium on its oxygen content, the authors measured with a dc double bridge the resistivity of sodium at 350C as a function of the oxygen and hydrogen concentrations. The hydrogen and the oxygen were introduced into the circulating liquid sodium in gaseous form. The amount of introduced gas was determined by measuring its pressure in a vessel of known volume kept at a given temperature. The chemical compositions of the sodium, oxygen, and hydrogen employed are given. The results show that oxygen does not change the resistance of liquid sodium, accurate to 5×10^{-8} ohm, but the resistivity does change linearly with increasing hydrogen concentration. Consequently, by measuring the electric resistivity of liquid sodium it is possible to monitor the hydrogen content with accuracy $3 \times 10^{-5}\%$ by weight, but the oxygen content cannot be monitored. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Jun66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.039.574.6

IVANOVSKIY, K

7/5
612
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Dorogi k zvyesdam (Paths to the Stars) Leningrad, Molodaya
Gradna, 1950.

264p. illus., diagra., tables.

"Bibliography": p. (261)

IVANOVSKIY, M.

[Exploring far away worlds] Razvedka dalekikh mirov. Moskva,
Gos. Izd-vo Detskoi Literaturny, 1951. 415 p.
(Geography) (MLRA 8:6)

IVANOVSKIY, M.

Science

Birth of universe; an outline of modern notions about the emergence and development of the solar system. Leningrad, Molodaia gvardiia, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 195~~1~~² Uncl.

IVANOVSKIY, M.

[Conquered electron] Pokorenyi elektron. [Leningrad] Molodaia gvardiia,
1952. (MLBA 6:8)
(Electrons)

IVANOVSKIY, M.

Eclipses, Solar - 1952

112 seconds. Tekh. molod. 20 N_o. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ December 195~~7~~², Uncl.

IVANOVSKIY, M. P.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Ivanovskiy, M. P.	"The Birth of Worlds" and "The Conquered Electron" (popular scientific works)	Leningrad Division of the Union of Soviet Writers of the USSR

EO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

IVANOVSKIY, M.

VOLODIN, V., glavnyy inzhener proyekta mekhanizmov; IVANOVSKIY, M.

Pulkovo, 1953. Tekh.molod.21 no.11:31-34 N '53.

(MLRA 6:11)

1. Pulkovskaya observatoriya (for Volodin).

(Pulkovo observatory)

IVANOVSKIY, Mikhail Petrovich; BYGENSON, M.S., nauchnyy red.

[The sun and its family] Solntse i ego sem'ia. Nauchnyi red.
M.S.Sigenson. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo detskoi lit-ry, 1954. 419 p.
(Solar system) (MIRA 11:6)

~~IVANOVSEY Mikhail Petrovich~~

[Laws of motion] Zakony dvizhenia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo detskoi
lit-ry, 1957. 125 p. (MIRA 11:6)
(Motion)

KOMISARIK, S.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; IVANOVSKIY, N.A.

Investigating volumetric hydraulic transmissions. Avt.prom.
no.1:19-23 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Automobiles--Transmission devices)

KOMISARIK, S.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; IVANOVSKIY, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; PROKOF'YEV, V.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; FAL'KO, O.S., inzh., red.; GORDEYEVA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Hydrostatic transmissions] Gidravlicheskie ob'emnye transmissii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 152 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Oil hydraulic machinery)

10/11/55

KAMALDINA, O.D.; MASSOV, Ya.A.; SAPOTNITSKIY, S.A.; SUKHANOVSKIY, S.I.;
ALEKSEYEVA, N.G.; IVANOVSKIY, N.A.

Manufacture of vanillin from lignosulfonates. Hidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 8 no.2:12-14 '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Kamaldina, Massov, Sapotnitskii, Sukhanovskiy). 2. Sul'fitno-spirtovy zavod Syas'skogo TsBK (for Alekseyeva, Ivanovskiy)
(Vanillin) (Lignosulfonate)

IVANOVSKIY, N. A.

✓ Continuous fermentation of sulfate liquors. M. V. V.

K. Dyuzhnyi, K. P. Andreyev, N. A. Ivanovskiy, and N. A.

M. Chakoy. *Izvestiya i Leninskiy Prava*, No. 4, 1954.

1954. Compared were 3 systems of fermentation of sulfate liquors which contained, on the av., around 2% of fermentable sugars. In the installation the liquor to be fermented was pumped into a 2-liter fermentation tank. II and a 10% amount of air was introduced through the tank. The liquor pumped from the bottom of II over a 20-mesh fine wire cloth. Fibers and yeast attached to them were returned to II, while the fermenter mass III was transferred to a collector. Another possible method of continuous fermentation of sulfate liquors was compared with the method described in the literature.

Handwritten initials or mark.

was the only one of the series of experiments in the field case
In a third modification the settling tank was provided with an
agitator, III was pumped off the top, and the sediment was
returned to II. The highest yield and the greatest time
saving was achieved in the first case. The problem of wire
corrosion, however, has presented a serious problem.

T. Jurek

IVANOVSKIY, N.A.

On the basis of technical progress. *Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom.* 8
no.7:28-29 '55. (MIRA 9:4)

1. Nachal'nik spirteвого zaveda Syas'skogo tsellyulozno-bumazhnogo
kombinata.

(Alcohol)

ANDREYEV, K.P.; ZELENISHCHIKOVA, A.V.; IVANOVSKIY, N.A.; PRAKH'YE, I.S.

Reducing steam consumption in the distillation of beer. Gidroliz.
i lesokhim. prem. 9 no.1:12-14 '56. (MIRA 9:6)

- 1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i
sul'fitno-spirtevoy promyshlennosti (for Andreyev, Zelenshchikova)
- 2.Syas'skiy tsellyulozno-bumazhnyy kombinat (for Ivanovskiy, Prakh'ye).
(Distillation apparatus)

IVANOVSKIY, N.A.

Sulfite alcohol plant of the Syas' Pulp and Paper Combine
in the past twenty years. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 9
no.1:5 '56. (MIRA 9:6)

1.Nachal'nik sul'fitno-spirtovogo zavoda Syas'skogo tsellyu-
loznobumazhnogo kombinata.
(Leningrad Province--Alcohol)

IVANOVSKIY, N.F., inzh.

Plastics in submerged centrifugal pumps. Vest.mashinestr. 42
no.6:35-39 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Centrifugal pumps) (Plastics)

IVANOVSKIY, I.I.

GORCHAKOV, S.N.; GRAM, I.I., starshiy inzhener; KONDRAT'YEV, M.S., inzhener-mekhanik; IVANOVSKIY, N.F.; KOVALEV, M.A., starshiy energetik tresta.

Improving the use and repair of building machinery. Strel.prom.34 no.6:
39-40 Je '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Glavnyy mekhanik tresta Zapereshstroy (for Gorchakov).2.Otdel glavnogo mekhanika tresta Vostokneftrestroy (for Kondrat'yev).3.Glavnyy mekhanik tresta Stal'montazh-5 Ministroya SSSR (for Ivanovskiy).
(Building machinery)

Ivanovskiy, N.F.

IVANOVSKIY, N.F. inzh.; KOVALEV, M.A., inzh.; PLAKIDA, M.A., kand.
tekh.nauk.

Hoisting a precast reinforced concrete shell having an area
of 1600 sq.m. *Biul.tekh.inform. 3 no.1:27-28 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:10)*
(Leningrad--Roofs)
(Prestressed concrete construction)
(Hoisting machinery)

SUKHORUK, A.M., inzh.; TISHKEVICH, N.Ya.; IVANOVSKIY, N.P., inzh.; MELEKHOV,
P.P., inzh.; ABDURAKHMANOV, K.A.; IVANOV, I.I., red.

[Hydrological yearbook; 1955] Gidrologicheskii ezhegodnik, 1955 g.
Tom 00, vyp. 0-0, Pod red. I.I.Ivanova. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.
izd-vo, 1958. 58 p. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.). Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologi-
cheskoy sluzhby. 2. Zhukovskaya gidrologicheskaya stantsiya (for
Sukhoruk, Tishkevich). 3. Krasnosel'skaya gidrologicheskaya stantsiya
(for Ivanovskiy). 4. Podgornaya gidrologicheskaya stantsiya (for
Melekhov, Abdurakhmanov).
(Hydrometeorology)

LIVNOVSKIY, H.F.

Use of siming centrifugal pumps in petroleum production
abroad. Neft. khoz. 41 no. 11:63-71 W 193. (MFA 1772)

IVANOVSKIY, N.F.; DROZDOV, N.A.

Determining the amount of the tightening of the stages block in the
body of a sinking centrifugal pump. Mash. i nef. obor. no.12:9-13 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. OKB po beshtangovym nasosam.

IVANOVSKIY, N.F.

Experimental determination of radial forces on the grooved
end of shafts of centrifugal sink pumps. Mash. i neft. obor.
no.7:15-19 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. OKB po beshtangovym nasosam.

S/124/62/000/003/032/052
D237/D302

AUTHOR: Ivanovskiy, N.M.

TITLE: Mean heat transfer coefficient in a tube by the method of velocity measurement

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 1, 1962, 97, abstract 3B621 (Sb. Vopr. teploobmena. M., AN SSSR, 1959, 100 - 112)

TEXT: The author considers the method of determining the mean coefficient of heat transfer in a tube with non-uniform heating under conditions when the temperature of the fluid flowing through the tube cannot be assumed constant. Experimental apparatus used to determine the mean coefficient of heat transfer in the tube is described and some of the results obtained are quoted. 8 references. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

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IVANOVSKIY, N. N.

USSR

State Sci. Research Inst. Microbiology and
Epidemiology NK², SSSR , (-1944-)

"Employment of the Tunberg method for detection
of the bacteriostatic action of sulphamide pre-
parations,"

Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol.,n
No 12, 1944

Oct 22 1951

IVANOVSKIY, N. N.

Ivanovskiy, N. N. and Zabolotnova, M. P. - "Dioxane as a precipitant for proteins", Trudy Sarat. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. VI, 1947, p. 279-84.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949).

GUBAREV, Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich; ~~IVANOVSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich~~

[Biochemistry of Pasteurella pestis] Biokhimiia otmunogo mikroba.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1958. 142 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(PASTEURELLA PESTIS)

IVANOVSKIY, N.N.; DZHAPARIDZE, M.N.

Amount of pyruvic acid in the tissues of animals with experimentally induced plague. Trudy Sar. gos. med. inat. 26:145-152 1959.

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Saratovskiy meditsinskiy institut, kafedra biologicheskoy khimii (zav. - prof. N.N. Ivanovskiy) i Institut "Mikrob" (direktor D.G. Savostin).

(PYRUVIC ACID) (PLAGUE)

IVANOVSKIY, N.N.; GRUDTSYNA, M.P.

Method for suppressing the creeping growth of *Proteus vulgaris*.
Trudy Sar. gos. med. inst. 26:245-247 '59. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Saratovskiy meditsinskiy institut, kafedra biologicheskoy khimii
(zav.-prof. N.N. Ivanovskiy).

(PROTEUS VULGARIS)
(BACTERIOLOGY—CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

L 1927-66 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) MW/JD/
ACCESSION NR: AP5023777 HW/JG/WB/DM UR/0089/65/019/003/0298/0300
621.039.534.6

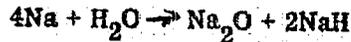
AUTHOR: Subbotin, V. I.; Kirillov, P. L.; Kozlov, F. A.; Ivanovskiy, N. F.;
Makarov, V. M.

TITLE: Removal of the products of interaction with water from sodium in a circulation loop

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 3, 1965, 298-300

TOPIC TAGS: sodium, sodium compound, nuclear power plant, liquid metal cooled reactor

ABSTRACT: In high-capacity nuclear power plants, the use of a "sodium-water steam generator with a single heat-transfer wall is very promising. However, a substantial amount of water may reach the sodium loop, and an important problem is the removal of products formed by the reaction with water from the sodium. The present study is made in a standard sodium circulation loop. The removal of sodium hydride is investigated by introducing hydrogen and using a cold trap to filter the sodium. Experiments on removal of products of the reaction with water



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IVANOVSKIY, N.N.; KOZLOV, F.A.

Thermodynamic calculation of the reaction of sodium and water
for steam heaters of the sodium - water type. Atom. energ. 27
no.5:406-408 N '64. (MERA 17-12)

L. 04676-67 EMP(c)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(l) IJF(c)
 ACC NR: AP6021525 WW/JD/JG/JR SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/006/0482/0485

AUTHOR: Subbotin, V. I.; Kozlov, F. A.; Ivanovskiy, N. N.; Makarov, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Detection of leaks in steam generators of the sodium-water type

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no.6, 1966, 482-485

TOPIC TAGS: liquid metal cooled reactor, sodium, hydrogen, nuclear reactor technology, nuclear safety

ABSTRACT: After showing that the most sensitive method of detecting small leaks from the steam generator is one based on the diffusion of hydrogen from the sodium into vacuum, the authors describe the construction of two pickups, one used in the liquid-sodium stream and the other in the gas space over the circulating sodium, and the test loop for this purpose (Fig. 1). The experimental procedure, the calibration, and the plotting of the pickup characteristics are described. The characteristics of the entire system are obtained as functions of the temperature, the hydrogen concentration in the sodium, and the velocity of the flowing sodium. The results show that the penetration of the hydrogen from the gas phase into the pickup and from the sodium into the pickup is approximately the same for a given concentration. Both pickups begin to detect the presence of hydrogen at sodium temperatures higher than 360C. The pickup placed in the gas over the sodium, however, exhibited a larger time delay and gave less unambiguous results as a function of the sodium hydride content in the

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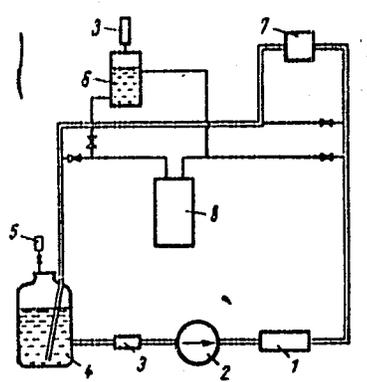
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UDC: 621.039.534.6: 621.039.534: 44

L. 04676-67

ACC NR: AP6021525

Fig. 1. Diagram of installation. — Main loop, - - - auxiliary loop; 1 - heater, 2 - centrifugal pump, 3 - hydrogen pickup, 4 - pump tank, 5 - water and hydrogen supply, 6 - auxiliary tank with gas volume, 7 - oxide indicator, 8 - sodium trap.



sodium, and a greater dependence on the sodium velocity was observed. It is concluded that by making use of the unique dependence of the penetrability of hydrogen from sodium through nickel into vacuum it is possible to produce an instrument which not only detects leakage from the steam generator, but also determines continuously and remotely the content of the hydrogen in the sodium and in other reactor coolants. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3 formulas, and 1 table. 79

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 30Dec65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

Card

2/2 KH

SUBBOTIN, V.I.; PAPOVYANTS, A.K.; KIRILLOV, P.L.; IVANOVSKIY, N.N.

Heat transfer to liquid sodium in pipes. Atom. energ. 13 no.4:380-
382 0 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Heat-Transmission) (Sodium)

SUBBOTIN, V.I. (Moskva); KOZLOV, F.A. (Moskva); IVANOVSKIY, N.N. (Moskva)

Heat transfer to sodium under the combined action of free and forced convection and with precipitation of oxides on the heat exchange surface. Teplofiz. vys. temp. 1 no.3:409-415 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. IVANOVSKIY, N. YE., Eng.
2. USSR (600)
4. Mechanical Drawing - Standards
7. Practice of introducing standars in drafting systems. Vest mash No 9 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ April _____ 1953, Uncl.

IVANOVSKIY, Oleg Sergeyevich; MYAZIN, Nikolay Nikolayevich;
ANTONOVA, N.N., inzh., red.

[Preparation of gas sand-lime panels and their erection in apartment houses of series 1-467-4; practices of the Reinforced Concrete Products Plant No.1 of the "Stroidetal'" Trust and the No.42 Construction and Assembling Administration (Voronezh)]
Izgotovlenie gazosilikatnykh panelei i montazh iz nikh domov serii 1-467-4; opyt zavoda zhelezobetonnykh izdelii no.1 tresta "Stroidetal'" i Stroitel'no-montazhnogo upravleniia No.42 (g.Voronezh). Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 30 p.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Voronezhskogo zavoda zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy No.1 tresta "Stroydetal'" (for Ivanovskiy).
3. Nachal'nik gazosilikatnogo tsekha Voronezhskogo zavoda zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy No.1 tresta "Stroydetal'" (for Myazin).

IVANOVSKIY P. I.

37515. Ivanovskiy P. I. gigiyenicheskiye osnovy bkagoystva shkoly v sb: xll
vsesoyuz. s"yezd gigiyenistov, epidemiologov, mikrobiologov i infektsionistcv.
T. I. M., 1949, s 202-05

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey Vol. 37, 1949

IVANOVSKIY, P. M.

"Industrial Practice of Students of Hygiene and Sanitation Faculty in the
Sixth Year of Training," Gig. i San., No.8, 1949

1st Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst.

IVANOVSKIY, S.

On the Molotov Collective Farm. Sel'.stroj. 11 no.10:
9 0 '56.

(MLRA 9:12)

1. Korrespondent gazety "Krasnyy Sever."
(Vologod Province--Building)

KORZHEVENKO, G.N., kand. veter. nauk; IVANOVTSSEV, P.V., kand.
veter. nauk; FESOTOV, V.G., red.; RIVELIS, Ye.M., red.

[Clinical aspects, pathogenesis, treatment, and veteri-
nary hygiene expertise in burns of farm animals] Klinika,
patogenez, lechenie i veterinarno-sanitarnaia ekspertiza
pri ozhogakh sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh. Mo-
skva, Rossel'khozizdat, 1965. 67 p. (MIRA 18:9)

IVANOVSKIY, S. (Leningrad)

Apply the assembly-line method for the packaging of goods. Sov.
torg. 36 no.12:16-17 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Leningrad--Food--Packaging)

IVANOVSKIY, S.A., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Prestigmine in atonia of the preentriculi in cattle. Veterinariia
32 no.11:58-60 N '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Bashkirskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(PROSTIGMINE) (STOMACH--DISEASES) (VETERINARY MEDICINE)

IVANOVSKIY, S.A., dotsent; FOMICHEV, V.F., veterinarnyy vrach

Problems in the methodology of X-ray photometry. Veterinariia
38 no.8:54-57 Ag '61 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Bashkirskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

IVANOVSKIY, S.A., dotsent

Methods for determining inorganic phosphorus in the blood
serum. Veterinaria 42 no.9:70-72 S '65.

1. Bashkirskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. (MIRA 18:11)

IVANOVSKIY, S.A., dotsent

X-ray photometry of bones using photographic paper. Veterinariia 39
no.7:63-67 J1 '62. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Bashkirskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

IVANOVSKI, S. A. (Assistant Professor, Bashkir Agricultural Institute)

"Roentgenphotometry of bones of cattle utilizing photographic paper"

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 7, July 1962 pp. 63

AYUPOV, Kh.V., kand. veter. nauk; IVANOVSKIY, S.A., kand. veter. nauk;
SAFIULLIN, G.K.; VALIULLIN, S.M., veterinarnyy vrach;
UPORNIKOV, M.V., veterinarnyy vrach; FROLOV, V.P., zootekhnik

Veterinary helminthological evaluation of the year-round
pen system of keeping sheep. Veterinariia 40 no.6:49-52
Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Bashkirskaya nauchno-proizvodstvennaya veterinarnaya
laboratoriya (for Frolov). 2. Direktor Miyakinskogo sovkhoza
Bashkirskoy ASSR (for Safiullin).

ИВАНОВСКИЙ, С.С.

ANDREYEV, A.B.; ANTONOV, A.I.; ARAPOV, P.P.; BARMASH, A.I.; BEDNYAKOVA,
A.B.; BENIN, G.S.; BERESNEVICH, V.V.; BERNSHTEYN, S.A.; BITYUTSKOV,
V.I.; BLYUMENBERG, V.V.; BONCH-BRUYEVICH, M.D.; BORMOTOV, A.D.;
BULGAKOV, N.I.; VEKSLER, B.A.; GAVRILENKO, I.V.; GENDLER, Ye.S.,
[deceased]; GERLIVANOV, N.A., [deceased]; GIBSHMAN, Ye.Ye.;
GOLDOVSKIY, Ye.M.; GORBUNOV, P.P.; GORYANOV, F.A.; GRINBERG, B.G.;
GRYUNER, V.S.; DANOVSKIY, N.F.; DZEVUL'SKIY, V.M., [deceased];
DREMAILO, P.G.; DYBETS, S.G.; D'YACHENKO, P.F.; DYURNEBAUM, N.S.,
[deceased]; YEBORCHENKO, B.F. [deceased]; YEL'YASHKEVICH, S.A.;
ZHEREBOV, L.P.; ZAVEL'SKIY, A.S.; ZAVEL'SKIY, F.S.; IVANOVSKIY,
S.R.; ITKIN, I.M.; KAZHDAN, A.Ya.; KAZHINSKIY, B.B.; KAPLINSKIY, S.V.;
KASATKIN, F.S.; KATSAUBOV, I.N.; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I.; KOLESNIKOV,
I.F.; KOLOSOV, V.A.; KOMAROV, N.S.; KOTOV, B.I.; LINDE, V.V.;
LEBEDEV, H.V.; LEVITSKIY, N.I.; LOKSHIN, Ya.Yu.; LUTTSAU, V.K.;
MANNERBERGER, A.A.; MIKHAYLOV, V.A.; MIKHAYLOV, N.M.; MURAV'YEV, I.M.;
NYDEL'MAN, G.E.; PAVLYSHKOV, L.S.; POLUYANOV, V.A.; POLYAKOV, Ye.S.;
POPOV, V.V.; POPOV, N.I.; RAKHLIN, I.Ye.; RZHEVSKIY, V.V.; ROZENBERG,
G.V.; ROZENTRETER, B.A.; ROKOTYAN, Ye.S.; RUKAVISHNIKOV, V.I.;
RUTOVSKIY, B.N. [deceased]; RYVKIN, P.M.; SMIRNOV, A.P.; STEPANOV, G.Yu.
STEPANOV, Yu.A.; TARASOV, L.Ya.; TOKAREV, L.I.; USPASSKIY, P.P.;
FEDOROV, A.V.; FERRE, N.E.; FRENKEL', N.Z.; KHEFFETS, S.Ya.; KHLOPIN,
M.I.; KHODOT, V.V.; SHAMSHUR, V.I.; SHAPIRO, A.Ye.; SHATSOV, N.I.;
SHISHKINA, N.N.; SHOR, E.R.; SHPICHENETSKIY, Ye.S.; SHPRINK, B.E.;
SHTERLING, S.Z.; SHUTYY, L.R.; SHUKHGAL'TER, L. Ya.; ERVAYS, A.V.;
(Continued on next card)

ANDREYEV, A.B. (continued) Card 2.

YAKOVLEV, A.V.; ANDREYEV, Ye.S., retsenzent, redaktor; BERESH-
GEYM, B.M., retsenzent, redaktor; BERMAN, L.D., retsenzent, redaktor;
BOLTINSKIY, V.N., retsenzent, redaktor; BONCH-BRUYEVICH, V.L.,
retsenzent, redaktor; VELLER, M.A., retsenzent, redaktor; VINOGRADOV,
A.V., retsenzent, redaktor; GUDTSOV, N.T., retsenzent, redaktor;
DEGTYAREV, I.L., retsenzent, redaktor; DEM'YANYUK, F.S., retsenzent;
redaktor; DOBROSMYSLOV, I.N., retsenzent, redaktor; YELANCHIK, G.M.
retsenzent, redaktor; ZHEMOCHKIN, D.N., retsenzent, redaktor;
SHURAVCHENKO, A.N., retsenzent, redaktor; ZLODEYEV, G.A., retsenzent,
redaktor; KAPLUNOV, R.P., retsenzent, redaktor; KUSAKOV, M.M.,
retsenzent, redaktor; LEVINSON, L.Ye., [deceased] retsenzent, redaktor;
MALOV, N.N., retsenzent, redaktor; MARKUS, V.A., retsenzent, redaktor;
METELITSYN, I.I., retsenzent, redaktor; MIKHAYLOV, S.M., retsenzent;
redaktor; OLIVETSKIY, B.A., retsenzent, redaktor; PAVLOV, B.A.,
retsenzent, redaktor; PANYUKOV, M.P., retsenzent, redaktor; PLAKSIN,
I.N., retsenzent, redaktor; RAKOV, K.A., retsenzent, redaktor;
RZHAVINSKIY, V.V., retsenzent, redaktor; RINBERG, A.M., retsenzent;
redaktor; ROGOVIN, N. Ye., retsenzent, redaktor; HUDENKO, K.G.,
retsenzent, redaktor; RUTOVSKIY, B.N., [deceased] retsenzent,
redaktor; HYZHOV, P.A., retsenzent, redaktor; SANDOMIRSKIY, V.B.,
retsenzent, redaktor; SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., retsenzent, redaktor;
SOKOV, V.S., retsenzent, redaktor; SOKOLOV, N.S., retsenzent,
redaktor; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O., retsenzent, redaktor; STRAMENTOV, A.Ye.,
retsenzent, redaktor; STRELETSKIY, N.S., retsenzent, redaktor;

(Continued on next card)

ANDREYEV, A.V., (continued) Card 3.

TRET'YAKOV, A.P., retsenzent, redaktor; FAYRMAN, Ye.M., retsenzent, redaktor; KHACHATYROV, T.S., retsenzent, redaktor; CHERNOV, H.V., retsenzent, redaktor; SHERGIN, A.P., retsenzent, redaktor; SHISTOPAL, V.M., retsenzent, redaktor; SHESHKO, Ye.F., retsenzent, redaktor; SHCHAPOV, N.M., retsenzent, redaktor; YAKOBSON, M.O., retsenzent, redaktor; STEPANOV, Yu.A., Professor, redaktor; DIM'YANYUK, F.S., professor, redaktor; ZNAMENSKIY, A.A., inzhener, redaktor; PLAKSIN, I.N., redaktor; RUTOVSKIY, B.N. [deceased] doktor khimicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; SHUKHGAL'TER, L. Ya, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; BRESTINA, B.S., redaktor; ZNAMENSKIY, A.A., redaktor.

(Continued on next card)

ANDREYEV, A.V. (continued) Card 4.

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1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Plaksin)
(Technology--Dictionaries)

IVANOVSKIY, S.R. (Moskva)

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(MIRA 17:1)

IVANOVSKIY, V.

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(Coal mines and mining—Equipment and supplies) (MIRA 13:11)
(Iivshits, I.)

IVANOVSKIY, V., inzh.

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IVANOVSKIY, V., inzh.; KRAVCHENKO, V., inzh. MILKIS, G., inzh.

How automatization works. Sov.shakht. 10 no.3:21-22 Mr '61.
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1. Luganskiy filial instituta Giprougleavtomatizatsiya.
(Coal mines and mining)
(Automatic control)

IVANOVSKIY, V.

A second birth. Sov.shakht. 11 no.11:22-23 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Coal mining machinery)

IVANOVSKIY, V.; TIKHONOV, N., kand. ekonom. nauk

Studying the causes of personnel turnover and improving labor organization. Sots. trud 8 no.12:45-50 D '63.

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1. Zaveduyushchiy promyshlennno-transportnym otdelom leningradskogo gorodskogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Ivanovskiy). 2. Zamestitel' zaveduyushchego ideologicheskim otdelom Leningradskogo gorodskogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza (for Tikhonov).

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals. Q-2
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Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 74022
Author : Kuzhakmetov, M.; Ivanovskiy, V. A.
Institut. : -
Title : The Raising of Calves by the Method of Double
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Orig. Pub. : S. kh. Povolzh'ya, 1957, No 8, 25-26
Abstract : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

IVANOVSKIY, V.A., inzh.

Vibratory screw conveyers. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 14 no. 8:41-44
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(Conveying machinery) (Vibrators)

POPOVSKIY, Mark; IVANOVSKIY, V.D.

Professor Iankovskii's experiments. Znan.sila no.10:22-24 0 '53.

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IVANOVSKIY, V.F., inzh.; POD"YEMSHCHIKOV, Yu.K., dotsent

Optimal relation between parameters of resistance and yielding
of powered supports. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.8:
24-29 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Tul'skiy politekhmicheskiy institut. Rekomandovana kafedroy
gornykh mashin i kompleksov.

IVANOVSKIY, V.G.; KOLCHIN, P.A.

New mine hoisting machinery. Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.10:31-32
0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Hoisting machinery) (Mining engineering)

IVANOVSKIY, V.G.

Over-all mechanization on the agenda. Ugol' Ukr. 5, no.1:35 Ja
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IVANOVSKIY, V.G., gornyy inzhener

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(Coal mines and mining) (Automation)

IVANOVSKIY, V.G.; CHUMAK, B.P.

"Hydraulic mining in the Donets Basin." Reviewed by V.G.
Ivanovskii, B.P. Chumak. Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.12:45 D '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Donets Basin--Hydraulic mining)

IVANOVSKIY, V.G., inzh.

Some results of the reorganization, unification and consolidation
of the mines under the Lugansk Economic Council. Ugol' 37
no.6:15-16 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Luganskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo proyektno-konstruktorskogo
instituta avtomatizatsii robot v ugol'noy promyshlennosti.
(Lugansk Province--Coal mines and mining)

IVANOVSKIY, V.I.

2

CA

Dependence of the velocity of propagation of diffusion waves on the diameter of the channel. N. S. Akubiv and V. I. Ivanovskiy. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 80, 771-6 (1951).—In the special case when the concn. of active centers at the boundaries of a channel of circular cross section is zero, the differential equation for the concn. n of particles of one type is $\partial n / \partial t = D \Delta n + an$ with the boundary and initial conditions $n_{r=0} = 0$ and $n_{t=0} = f(r, z)$, and the integral $n = n_0(r, z)e^{at}$. On the assumption that at $t = 0$ the concn. of active centers is different from zero only in a very thin layer, the limiting velocity of propagation w at $t = \infty$ in a cylindrical tube of radius r_0 is $w = 2\sqrt{D[a - (\mu^2/r_0^2)D]}$, and in a plane-parallel layer of thickness h , the velocity of propagation $w = 2\sqrt{D[a - (\pi^2/h^2)D]}$. At a crit. $r_0 = \pi\sqrt{D/a}$, where a depends on the shape of the reaction space, the diffusion wave cannot propagate. The calcul. is further extended to the case of several types of particles, with all $D_i = \text{const.} = D$. The limiting velocity is found to be $w_0 = w = 2\sqrt{D[a - (\pi^2/r_0^2)D]}$ where $a = \mu_0$ for a cylindrical tube, and $a = \pi$ for a plane-parallel layer. N. Thon

AUTHOR: Ivanovskiy, V. I.

126-2-10/30

TITLE: On some magnetic properties of precipitation hardened alloys Fe-Mo and Cu-Ni-Fe. (O nekotorykh magnitnykh svoystvakh dispersionnotverdeyushchikh splavov Fe-Mo i Cu-Ni-Fe).

PERIODICAL: "Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye" (Physics of Metals and Metallurgy), Vol.IV, No.2, 1957, pp. 245-248 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The Fe-Mo (18 wt.% Mo) alloy. First the kinetics of the change of the coercive force of this alloy were studied at the temperature of decomposition of the solid solution. To obtain single phase structure the molten metal was drawn into a porcelain tube which was then quickly dropped into water so that the metal was hardened from the melting point. Coercive force in such specimens turned out to be 1.5 to 2 Oersteds. The specimens of Fe-Mo alloy which were thus treated were then placed in the furnace of the magnetometer which was at a temperature of 650 C. At this temperature the dissociation of the solid solution into two phases with evolution of Fe_3Mo_2 is most effective; the coercive force H_c was measured² at this temperature as a function of time, Fig.1, curve a, and it can be seen

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On some magnetic properties of precipitation hardened alloys Fe-Mo and Cu-Ni-Fe. (Cont.) 126-2-10/30

that under these conditions H_c increases with time. Following that the magnetic susceptibility of the alloy was studied during the process of decomposition of the solid solution. Fig.1, curve b, shows the susceptibility as a function of time at 650 C in absence of a magnetic field, whilst Fig.1, curve c, shows the same relations in presence of a magnetic field; after sixty minutes the respective susceptibilities were 14.7 (curve c) and 1.4 (curve b). The author found similar results earlier for Fe₃Al (3). At the temperature of dissociation an increase in magnetic viscosity is observed. As a preliminary the specimen was subjected to heat treatment so that $H_c = 150$ Oe. Then, as above, I was measured as a function of time at 650 C. in a field of 120 Oe. Curve d in Fig.1 shows the result. I increases with time for several hours. The Cu-Ni-Fe alloy (36% Ni, 12% Fe). Fig.2 shows H_c as a function of temperature for different heat treatments. In all cases investigated H_c decreases with temperature and the point at which the curve cuts the temperature axis depends on heat treatment. Measurements of magnetic viscosity were carried out for this alloy after 60 hours

Card 2/3

IVANOVSKIY, V. I.

AUTHORS: Ivanovskiy, V. I. and Denisov, P. P.

126-3-28/34

TITLE: Magneto-calorific effect in phase transformations of ferromagnetic alloys. (Magnetokaloricheskiy effekt pri fazovykh prevrashcheniyakh v ferromagnitnykh splavakh).

PERIODICAL: "Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye" (Physics of Metals and Metallurgy), 1957, Vol.4, No.3, pp. 550-552 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The results are described of measurements of the temperature dependence of the magneto-calorific effect on the ordering alloy Fe_3Al (25 at.% Al and the high coercive arnico alloy. For elucidating the possibility of determination of the Curie points of ferromagnetic phases of the alloys with a multiphase structure, the temperature dependence was measured of the magneto-calorific effect. If the alloy contains several phases with differing Curie points the $\Delta T(T)$ curve will have, in addition to the basic maximum corresponding to the temperature of transition of the alloy into the non-ferromagnetic state, secondary maxima corresponding to the Curie points of the other ferromagnetic phases in the alloy. The tests were made on ball-shaped specimens of 5 mm dia. into which holes of 1 mm dia. were drilled and into these the joint of a copper-constantan thermocouple was fitted which, under conditions of good vacuum, can be used

Card 1/2

Ивановский, В. И.
AUTHOR: Ivanovskiy, V. I.

48-9-7/26

TITLE: Note on the Magnetic Properties of a Fe₃Al Alloy During Ordering
(O magnitnykh svoystvakh uporyadochivayushchegosya splava Fe₃Al).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 9,
pp. 1239-1239 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The present paper is an abstract from a lecture. For details see
Ivanovskiy V.I., Dissertation, Fiz. fak. MGU, 1952; FMM, 4, 70
(1957); 245 (1957); and Ivanovskiy V. I., Denisov P. P., FMM, 4,
550 (1957). The experimental results from the temperature investiga-
tion of the magnetic properties of the Fe₃Al alloy are given. Mea-
surements of the dependence of the coercitive force H_c on the tem-
perature show the anomalous course of the curve. At room temperature
 H_c always amounted to less than 1 Oe. On a rise in temperature H_c
initially drops to 0,3 Oe at 400°C, and then mounts rapidly, reaching
200 Oe at 520°C, which corresponds approximately to the Kurnakov
point. The observation of the temperature dependence of the magneto-
caloric effect of this alloy shows the existence of a second maximum
in the temperature range, where a high H_c was observed. A state with a

Card 1/2

24(3)

AUTHOR:

Ivanovskiy, V.I.

SOV/55-58-2-19/35

TITLE:

Temperature Dependence of the Coercive Force of Nickel Near
the Curie Point (Temperaturnaya zavisimost' koertsitivnoy sily
nikelya vblizi tochki Kyuri)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki,
astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 2, pp 145-150 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For the coercive force according to Becker [Ref 2] there holds
the expression

$$(1) \quad H_c = p \frac{\lambda_s \sigma_i}{I_s} .$$

If the magnetic reversal is carried out by rotation, then it is
 $p = \text{const}$. If one restricts oneself to the neighborhood of the
Curie point, then the temperature dependence of λ_s and I_s
is known. Then it is

$$(2) \quad H_c = \sqrt{\alpha(\theta - T)} ,$$

where $\alpha = \text{const}$ does not depend on the temperature and θ is

Card 1/2

Temperature Dependence of the Coercive Force of
Nickel Near the Curie Point

SOV/55-58-2-19/35

the Curie point. The correctness of the formula (2) theoretically obtained is confirmed by experiments. It is proposed to use (2) for the determination of the Curie point. There are 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 1 is German, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra magnetizma (Chair of Magnetism) [Moscow Univ.]

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1954 (initially)
and July 2, 1957 (after revision)

Card 2/2

SOV/126-7-1-4/28

AUTHOR: Ivanovskiy, V. I.

TITLE: ~~Magnetocaloric Effect~~ in Cobalt in the Region of Rotation Fields (Magnetokaloricheskiy effekt kobal'ta v oblasti poley vrashcheniya)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 29-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with the reversible changes of temperature occurring on reversible rotations of the spontaneous magnetisation vectors under the action of an external magnetic field (magnetocaloric effect). Calculations and experimental results are reported in the paper for polycrystalline cobalt. The cobalt crystal is assumed to be free from internal and external stresses and the demagnetisation effect is neglected. Under these conditions alignment of the spontaneous magnetisation vectors along the applied magnetic field is hindered only by magnetic anisotropy forces. The change in temperature on rotation of the spontaneous magnetisation vectors is large in ferromagnetics with strong anisotropy, such as cobalt; this was the reason

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Magnetocaloric Effect in Cobalt in the Region of Rotation Fields

why cobalt was used in these experiments. Using thermodynamic relations and the theory of magnetisation curves of cubic (Akulov, Ref.10) and hexagonal (Kostyanitsyn, Ref.11) crystals, the author found an expression (Eq.(21)) for the magnetocaloric effect in cobalt. Eq.(21) gives the change of temperature in terms of the magnitude and direction (with respect to the hexagonal axis of cobalt, cf. Fig.1) of the external magnetic field applied to a cobalt mono-crystal. For a polycrystal the author obtained an expression, given by Eq.(22), by assuming random distribution of crystallites and lack of magnetic interaction between them. Eq.(22) was integrated to obtain the finite magnetocaloric change of temperature ΔT_M produced by a finite change of the applied magnetic field $\Delta H = H - H_0$:

$$\Delta T_M = - \frac{T}{\rho \cdot c_p \cdot I_s} \left[\left(\frac{8}{15} k_1 + \frac{64}{105} k_2 \right) \left(\frac{\partial k_1}{\partial T} \right) + \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{64}{105} k_1 + \frac{256}{315} k_2 \right) \left(\frac{\partial k_2}{\partial T} \right) \right] \left(\frac{1}{H} - \frac{1}{H_0} \right) \quad (23)$$

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SOV/126-7-1-4/28

Magnetocaloric Effect in Cobalt in the Region of Rotation Fields

The following symbols are used in Eq.(23): T = absolute temperature, ρ = density, C_p = specific heat at constant pressure, I_s = spontaneous magnetisation, K_1 and K_2 are magnetic anisotropic constants. The formula of Eq.(23) was verified experimentally. The author used a cobalt (99.25% pure) cylinder, 25 mm long and 1 mm in diameter. Its texture was removed by a special heat treatment. The apparatus used was described in detail by Ivanovskiy and Denisov (Ref.13). The cobalt cylinder was placed in a quartz ampoule. This ampoule was then placed in an evacuated quartz vessel which could be heated or cooled. The vessel was suspended between the poles of an electro-magnet. The sample temperature was measured to within 0.001 deg by means of a copper-constantan thermocouple. The value of ΔT_K was measured at temperatures from 78 to 812°K in initial fields of the order of 10^5 oersted. It was found that, at any given temperature between 78°K and 636°K, Eq.(23) was well obeyed above a certain critical field H_c . The critical field H_c was found to be a

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SOV/126-7-1-4/28

Magnetocaloric Effect in Cobalt in the Region of Rotation Fields

function of temperature, falling from about 4000 oersted at room temperature to zero at 540°K and then rising again with temperature, as shown in Fig.6. The values of ΔT_K were of the order of 0.01°K for $\Delta H \sim 10^5$ oersted; they were negative below $\sim 500^\circ\text{K}$ and positive above $\sim 600^\circ\text{K}$ (this change of sign is due to the temperature dependence of the anisotropy constants κ_1 and κ_2). At the hexagonal \rightarrow face-centred-cubic transition near 730°K the value of ΔT_K was found to have a sharp minimum (Fig.7). Acknowledgment is made to Ye.I. Kondorskiy for his advice. There are 7 figures and 17 references, of which 6 are Soviet, 4 English, 1 Hungarian, 3 French, 1 Japanese and 2 translations.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1957

Card 4/4

24,7900

S/139/60/000/005/018/031
E201/E191

AUTHOR: Ivanovskiy, V.I.

TITLE: Some Temperature Effects during Magnetization of
Ferromagnetics γ

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika,
1960, No. 5, pp 108-111

TEXT: Akulov and Kirenskiy (Ref. 1) showed that rotation of a nickel monocrystal in a magnetic field alters its temperature due to a change in the magnetic anisotropy energy. The present author derived a relationship between a change of temperature of a polycrystalline hexagonal ferromagnetic and an applied strong magnetic field in the region of rotation of spontaneous magnetization vectors. In the present paper the author derives a similar relationship for ferromagnetics with cubic lattices using general thermodynamic equations for changes of temperature during changes of state. The author considers also changes of temperature in a ferromagnetic due to adiabatic magnetostriction deformation. The paper is entirely theoretical. There are 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 translation from English into Russian.
Card 1/2

S/139/60/000/005/018/031
E201/E191

Some Temperature Effects during Magnetization of Ferromagnetics

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosuniversitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: November 20, 1959

Card 2/2

24.4400

37h2l
S/188/62/000/002/011/013
B154/B102

AUTHOR: Ivanovskiy, V. I.

TITLE: Estimate of the exchange integral in ferromagnetic materials

PERIODICAL: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya III. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 2, 1962, 80-81

TEXT: The exchange integral A in ferromagnetic materials is estimated by measuring the magnetization I_p and the temperature change ΔT . The spin flip caused by the magnetizing field H , changes the exchange energy by $\Delta U = NzA$. When magnetization is adiabatic, ΔU corresponds to the heat production $\Delta Q = c_p \Delta T$, in the magnetocaloric effect and $NzA = c_p \Delta T$. $N = \beta I_p$ is the number of spins per unit volume. (β - Bohr's magneton). From these relations, for the exchange integral the following equation results: $A = \frac{c_p \beta \Delta T}{I_p z}$. Measurements of $\Delta T(H)$ and $I_p(H)$ were carried out

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Estimate of the exchange integral ...

S/188/62/000/002/011/013
B154/B102

with nickel and iron bars ($l = 60$ mm, $d = 3$ mm) at $2 \cdot 10^3$ oe $\leq H \leq 5 \cdot 10^3$ oe.
From the experimental results $(\Delta T)_{Ni} = 5 \cdot 10^{-3}^\circ$; $(\Delta T)_{Fe} = 1 \cdot 10^{-3}^\circ$;
 $(I_p)_{Ni} \approx 0.1$ gauss; $(I_p)_{Fe} \approx 0.2$ gauss, it follows that for nickel and
iron the value of A is about $2 \cdot 10^{-14}$ erg.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra magnetizma, Moskovskiy universitet (Department
of Magnetism, Moscow University)

SUBMITTED: July 13, 1961

Card 2/2

S/139/62/000/003/021/021
E194/E435

AUTHOR: Ivanovskiy, V.I.

TITLE: The influence of magnetic fields on the specific heat of ferromagnetics at the Curie point

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Fizika.
no.3, 1962, 175-176

TEXT: When magnetic substances are heated in a constant (or zero) magnetic field additional heat energy is required to cause transition from one magnetic condition to another, i.e. ferromagnetics have a magnetic specific heat which is greatest near the Curie point. If a sufficiently strong magnetic field is applied the orientation of the spin magnetic moments becomes orderly, which reduces the volumetric energy of the ferromagnetic and with it the magnetic specific heat. Little experimental data is available concerning the influence of magnetic fields on magnetic specific heat and so this study was made using a nickel specimen 60 mm long, 3.5 mm diameter, with a hole drilled in it to take a heating element and with a thermocouple for temperature

Card 1/2

IVANOVSKIY, V.I.

Magnitude estimation of the exchange integral in ferromagnetics.
Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.3,Fiz.,astron. 17 no.2:80-81 Mr-Ap '62.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Kafedra magnetizma Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Ferromagnetism)

ACC NR: AI6023422 SOURCE CODE: UR/0139/66/000/003/0135/0140

AUTHOR: Ivanovskiy, V. I.; Denisov, P. P.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Anisotropy of the magnetocaloric effect in single-crystal cobalt

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 3, 1966, 135-140

TOPIC TAGS: cobalt, magnetic crystal, temperature characteristic, uniaxial crystal, spontaneous magnetization, magnetic anisotropy, angular dependence

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Izv. vuzov SSSR, Fizika, no. 5, 108, 1960) dealing with the reversible change in temperature corresponding to the reversible rotation of the spontaneous magnetization vectors (magnetocaloric effect) in polycrystalline ferromagnets with cubic lattice, placed in strong magnetic fields. The present study is devoted to a calculation of the magnetocaloric effect in uniaxial single crystals, especially cobalt, as a function of the degree of magnetization and the angle between the magnetic field direction and the hexagonal crystal axis. An expression for the anisotropy of the effect was derived and checked experimentally on spherical samples (6.75 mm diameter). The apparatus and the method of aligning the sample in the easy magnetization direction are described. The measurements consisted of determining the variation of the magnetocaloric effect with the magnetic field intensity at various angles, the angular dependence of the magnetocaloric effect at various magnetic field intensities, the dependence of the magnetocaloric effect on the

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ACC NR: AP6023422

relative magnetization at various angles, and magnetization curves at various angles. A comparison of the experimental and theoretical data results in plots from which the derivatives of the anisotropy constants with respect to temperature are obtained. The authors thank I. M. Puzey for furnishing the single-crystal cobalt and Professor Ye. I. Kondorskiy for a discussion. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Oct64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

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IVANOVSKIY, V. I., ENGRS

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Kilns

Dec 52

"On the layout of Automatic Temperature Regulation in a Tunnel Kiln for Burning Chrome-Magnesite Products,"
M. A. Shvartser, V. I. Ivanovskiy, Engrs

Ogneupory, No 12, pp 534-540

Discusses automatic temp control system installed on exptl basis for one of tunnel kilns at Karl Marx Plant in 1951. Though facilitating operation of kiln and decreasing fuel consumption, system, according to

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authors, has number of defects which are analyzed. Suggestions are given for eliminating them in future designs.

IVANOVSKIY, V. I., Eng.

Measuring Instruments

Meter for coal wagons. Ogneupory 17, no. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 195², Uncl.

IVANOVSKIY, V.I.

~~Summary of performance at the Panteleymonovka Refractory Materials
Plant. Ogneupory 22 no.8: 373-376 '57. (MLRA 10:9)~~

1. Panteleymonovskiye ogneupornyy zavod.
(Panteleymonovka--Refractories Industry) (Furnaces)

15(2)

AUTHORS:

Vinekur, S. B., Ivanovskiy, V. I.

SOV/131-59-4-11/16

TITLE:

Rapid Repair of a Tunnel Furnace (Skerostnoy remont tunnel'noy pechi)

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 4, pp 186-187 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Due to good organization the repair of tunnel furnaces in the Panteleymonovskiy plant was considerably improved and their duration reduced by 10 days. The repair of tunnel furnace Nr 1 with a dinas vault was carried out in 1958 in the course of 21 days, and 40 days after the shut-down of the furnace production started again. The preparations of the furnace repair begin 6 months before its shut-down. A detailed plan of the damages as well as designs, estimates, date plans and orders for material are devised and prepared. One month before the shut-down loading platforms for the material supply are established and air, water and current lines laid (Fig 1). One week prior to the beginning of the repair conveyors, mixers and pumps are mounted. The repair operations carried out are then described in detail. Before the end of the repair of the cooling zone the preheating and burning zone of the furnace are dried and preheated according to the curve of figure 2,

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Rapid Repair of a Tunnel Furnace

SOV/131-59-4-11/16

which is possible because of the partition walls of the individual furnace zones. The quality of the refractories ought to be improved according to the opinion of the author. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION:

Panteleymonovskiy ogneupornyy zavod im. K. Marksa
(Panteleymonovskiy Plant of Refractories imeni K. Marks)

Card 2/2

USSR / Farm Animals. General Problems. Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 21199

Author : Zhuravlev, Ye. M.; Zeyliger, D. O.; Mezhenko, I. V.;
Ivanovskiy, V. M.

Inst : Penza Institute of Agriculture

Title : Changes of the Chemical Composition of Red Clover
Leaves When Dried

Orig Pub : Sb. Tr. Penzenskogo s.-x. in-ta, 1958, Vyp. 2,
425-437

Abstract : The entire clover plant of the Prozenskiy 1 variety
and lucerne plant of the improved Bol'shev'yasskaya
variety were dried in a laboratory with dissipated
light. The leaves of the 4th and 5th layers were
analyzed. The leaves were analyzed 24, 48 and 96
hours after drying. To the extent to which the plants

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S/166/61/000/004/004/007

B112/B102

21-6000

AUTHORS: Begzhanov, R. B., Ivanovskiy, V. V.

TITLE: Study of the parameters of a scintillation spectrometer

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-
matematcheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1961, 45 - 51

TEXT: The authors study the energy resolution and the efficiency of a scintillation spectrometer. On the one hand, scintillation spectrometers have a relatively high sensitivity to gamma radiation, on the other, they have a low resolution of the energy distribution of gamma radiation. For this reason, little is known about the energy resolution of scintillation spectrometers, and its comparison with theoretical values is difficult. The spectrometer examined by the authors consisted of an amplifier of the type ФЭУ-С (FEU-S) and a 40 mm thick and 40 mm high NaI(Tl) spectrometer crystal. The measuring arrangement consisted of a photomultiplier, a cathode follower, an amplifier, and a one-channel discriminator. The authors measured the spectral lines of Cr⁵¹ and Zn⁶⁵. It is shown that under certain conditions - mainly under the condition that the gamma lines
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